

FAMOUS ENGLISH RACE MARES

SCOPTRE PRONOUNCED BY EXPERTS "GREATEST EVER."

Pretty Polly, Blink Bonny, Cruicifix, Achievement, Virago and other stars of the British Turf are being discussed on the other side just now.

It has been repeatedly asserted by English turf critics that Scoptre, now retired to the stud after a remarkable series of triumphs on the British racecourses, is the "mare of the century." There has been no end of discussion on the subject of famous race mares of the past on the other side of the Atlantic, so that a writer in the London *Sportman* has evolved these interesting facts:

The Epsom Derby was established as far back as 1780, yet, strangely enough, in the long list of successful winners of the fillee have been successful. The first to win the blue ribbon of the turf was Eleanor in 1801, then came Blink Bonny in 1857, followed by Shotover in 1882, while the sensational outsider, Signorinetta, completes the select list. Not one of the quartet can compare with other famous mares that have been unsuccessful when running in Epsom's chief classic, notably Lady Elizabeth in 1803, La Fleche in 1892 and Scoptre in 1902. Neither will the above mentioned heroines go down to posterity as the best of all time. That unique distinction opens up a topic of much argument when each year seems to bring forth a famous mare whose admirers at once claim for her the highest pinnacle of fame and class her as "the mare of the century."

In the early part of last century the famous Chiffney stood fast to Fleur de Lis. Then came Cruicifix, whom both John Day and John Kent each favored as the best of a very long line. John Porter, the late master of Kingsclere, and George Hodgman, our oldest racecourse follower, both stand by Virago. Racing circles of the late century were captivated by Lady Elizabeth. The late H. Custance, who was riding in a great age, would have no mare to be the equal of Achievement, while the renowned F. Archer, who rode in no fewer than 8,000 races—he won 2,740—always declared in favor of Wheel of Fortune.

There are many other famous mares one calls to memory that have each a host of admirers, but to include another dozen, each with high claims, they would be Bewesing, Alice Hawthorn, Queen of Trumpe, Cobweb, Apology, Beulah, Marie Stuart, Formosa, La Fleche, Scoptre and Pretty Polly, not forgetting the famous French bred Fille de l'Air. Eleanor won both the Derby and Oaks in 1801, a double which Blink Bonny in 1857 and Signorinetta in 1908 afterward carried. Shotover did not run in the Oaks, but she had previously won the Two Thousand Guineas in a canter, but failed in the St. Leger to Dutch Oven and Gehennas. That year the fillee won the five classic races, the only occasion on record.

Fleur de Lis won two Goodwood cups in the royal livery, on the first occasion for King George IV, and the following year, 1830, for King William IV. She was a remarkable mare over a distance and won twenty other races. At the stud Fleur de Lis produced Sovereign, which when imported to America sired Prioresse—the mare which won a sensational Cesarewitch after a dead heat between three in 1857.

Then after a lapse came the wonderful Cruicifix in 1839. During that year she won nine races, including the July Stakes, Chesterfield Stakes and Criterion Stakes, which brought her owner, Lord George Bentinck, \$2,235 in stakes—a poor comparison to the \$47,490 which Pretty Polly won in the same number of races during 1903. As a three-year-old Cruicifix started but three times, winning the One Thousand Guineas, Two Thousand Guineas and Epsom Oaks. In the latter race the horses were delayed an hour at the post through no fewer than sixteen false starts. "She can afford to flirt with the best of them for half a day," her owner remarked as she eventually got left fully fifty yards, a distance she could have given four times, so supreme was her superiority over her rivals on that day. On the Oaks her owner won \$100,000, and about three times that amount during her brief racing career. At the stud Cruicifix gained further celebrity through her son, Surplice, the Derby and St. Leger winner of 1866. The famous Virago came on the turf as a meteor in 1884, after having run unplaced in a selling race as a two-year-old. As a three-year-old Virago won both the City and Suburban and the Middle Park Stakes on the same afternoon; then the Great Northern Handicap, Flying Dutchman Handicap, Nassau Stakes, Yorkshire Oaks and Doncaster Cup; not a bad sequence for a filly that originally cost \$1,400.

The Virago boom had hardly died out when the marvelous Achievement made her debut on the turf in 1886. As a two-year-old Achievement carried off the succession the Woodcock Stakes, New Stakes, July Stakes, Chesterfield Stakes, Champagne Stakes and Criterion Stakes, after having won the Derby and St. Leger in the Clearwell Stakes she succumbed to Plaudite, then the Rake lowered her colors in the first Middle Park Plate. After winning the One Thousand Guineas the following season she was beaten by Hippia in the Oaks; but, regaining her form, she won the Great Yorkshire Stakes, St. Leger and Doncaster Cup. In the two latter races she defeated the sensational Derby winner, Hermit. Strangely, another wonderful two-year-old was defeated in the second Middle Park Plate, namely, the flying Lady Elizabeth, which won eleven races during 1887. She was perhaps the best two-year-old that ever carried silk. It was a race just mentioned that she showed how hardily she had been worked. Her downfall was a bitter blow to her owner, the Marquis of Hastings, which was three years before she was sold to Lord Coventry, who had earlier in that fatal year lost on Hermit's Derby. As a three-year-old Lady Elizabeth, which was all but a cripple, started at a ridiculous false price in the Blue Gown's Derby. About that period the fillee in some years were exceptionally smart. It was in 1888 that Formosa, which ran a dead heat with Molester in the Two Thousand Guineas, carried off the "triple crown" by winning the One Thousand Guineas, the Oaks and St. Leger, a "triple" that has since been won by Hannah (1871), Apology (1874), La Fleche (1892), Scoptre (1902) and Pretty Polly (1904).

It was in 1878 that Lord Falmouth's Wheel of Fortune won the Dewhurst Plate, having run through all her two-year-old engagements without once suffering defeat. As a three-year-old she won the One Thousand Guineas, the Epsom Oaks and Prince of Wales Stakes, Ascot, then unfortunately broke down at York, which prevented her from running in the St. Leger.

Although not a winner of the classics, Bewesing, which won the Champagne Stakes in 1883, was a marvelous mare. During eight seasons on the turf she won four Doncaster cups and six Newcastles—then an equally important race. In fact she started in sixty-three races, winning no fewer than fifty-three. Then she added to her fame by producing Westminster, Nunykirk and Honey-suckle.

Another famous mare about that time was Alice Hawthorn. She ran in sixty-eight races during seven seasons, winning fifty, with one dead heat. At the stud she

became famous through her sons, Thorntony and Oulton. The former, it will be recalled, won the Derby for James Merry in 1860, who won over \$400,000 in bets alone. It is interesting to mention that the dam of old Bewesing cost but \$108, while Alice Hawthorn came from a mare which never had a bridle on.

Lilian, which won the Queen's Plate at the Newmarket Craven meeting in 1893 by twelve lengths, ran in 106 races, nearly all from two to three miles, and won forty-six of them in six seasons.

Mention of these hard worked mares must not forget the St. Leger heroine, Callie On, of 1861. During six years racing she won forty-four races, having started in no fewer than eighty-six. The last really good mare in the nineteenth century was La Fleche, which won the Champagne Stakes (beating Sir Hugo) and other races as a two-year-old. As a three-year-old she carried the One Thousand Guineas, the Oaks, the St. Leger (beating Sir Hugo), the Nassau Stakes, Nassau Stakes, Grand Duke Michael Stakes, the Cambridge Stakes and the then valuable Lancashire Plate. Yet for some reason she was defeated by Sir Hugo in the Derby. As a four-year-old she won the Liverpool Summer Cup and Lowther Stakes, still higher in 1894 by winning the Ascot Gold Cup and Champion Stakes, which brought her winnings during four years up to \$173,516.

With all these famous mares in the past the wonderful Pretty Polly will stand comparison. Coming out in 1903 by winning the British Dominions race, she won all her other engagements, including the National Breeders Produce Stakes, the Mersey Stakes, Champagne Stakes, Autumn Breeders' Plate, Cheveley Park Stakes, Middle Park Plate, the old time Criterion Stakes and the Moulton Stakes. As a three-year-old she was defeated by Presto in France, but in England she was undefeated. She won the One Thousand Guineas, the Oaks, Coronation Stakes, Nassau Stakes, then beat St. Amant and Hamlet, the Two Thousand Guineas and Derby—in the St. Leger. She also won the Champion Stakes, Jockey Club Cup and Coronation Cup as a four-year-old, then again won the latter in 1906, but was unfortunately beaten after a wonderful career by Bachelor's Button in the Ascot Gold Cup of 1906.

Even a greater mare, in my opinion, than Pretty Polly was the peerless Scoptre, which was undoubtedly the most sensational mare that ever ran. Bred by the late Duke of Westminster, she began her remarkable career by realizing \$20,000 when purchased by R. S. Slevier as a yearling in 1900. In the following year she made her debut by a victory in the Woodcock Stakes, a victory she followed up by winning the July Stakes, but was later defeated in the Champagne Stakes by Game Chick. After a sensational defeat by St. Macloir in the Doncaster Cup, Scoptre took over the task of training Scoptre. She then carried off the Two Thousand Guineas, beating Pictor and Ard Patrick, and the Two Thousand Guineas. Starting a warm favorite for the Derby, she was beaten by Ard Patrick, Rising Glass and Friar Tuck. However, later in that week she won the Oaks in a canter. She was then sent across the Channel, but after another defeat in France returned to Ascot, where she won the St. James's Palace Stakes, but during the same week was defeated by Doctrine in the Coronation Stakes.

The Goodwood meeting followed, which gave Scoptre a win in the Nassau Stakes, an outright unexpected reverse. The time she went under to Royal Lancer in the Sussex Stakes. Here Scoptre had a rest from the racecourse, making her reappearance on the Doncaster town moor, where she easily won the St. Leger, beating both Rising Glass and Friar Tuck as easily as Ard Patrick had done in the Blue Riband. She was again beaten, for the last time that season, by Elba in the Park Hill Stakes. After a fruitless attempt to win the Lincolnshire Handicap of £10,000 she was sold to W. Bass for \$125,000. For her new owner Scoptre won rich races. She took the Hardwicke Stakes, the Champion Stakes, the Lincolnton Stakes, the Duke of York Stakes and the Jockey Club Stakes, giving Rock Sand fifteen pounds and the biggest trouncing he ever suffered. Only once in that memorable year was she defeated. The race referred to was the Eclipse Stakes, when after a desperate race she was just beaten by Ard Patrick, the pair having raced right away from Rock Sand. Here it must be remembered the famous mare had to run on the outside all around the Sandown bend. As a five-year-old Scoptre never regained her true form, after a defeat at Epsom and again at Ascot she was sent to the stud, having won in stakes alone over \$180,000.

We have now seen what the famous mares have done on the turf. Undoubtedly Lady Elizabeth, Achievement and Pretty Polly were the best of the two-year-olds, Scoptre, Virago, Achievement and La Fleche were one and all wonderful three-year-olds. Scoptre and La Fleche were the best of the four-year-olds, but of all Scoptre holds the pride of place and rank, in my opinion, as the "mare of the century." In the classic races she did what others never accomplished by winning the One Thousand Guineas, Two Thousand Guineas, the Oaks and the St. Leger. Formosa counts as a winner of these events, but in the Two Thousand Guineas she only drew dead heat with Molester. Then, again, did not Scoptre gain distinction by defeating Rock Sand twice? Rock Sand was a real good horse, a winner of sixteen races, including the "triple crown." Yet where was Rock Sand when Scoptre won the Jockey Club Stakes of 1903 with 140 pounds in the saddle?—beaten four lengths with 125 pounds. Then, again, she set up a record by winning the Duke of York Stakes under 130 pounds. These extraordinary things she actually did do, and thus showed her superiority over all others in the past. Her stud future is before her, as the case with Pretty Polly. Surely these two famous mares will equal La Fleche, which was given us by John Gaunt, Strong Bow and Baroness La Fleche.

Among famous broodmares one cannot pass by Emma, which gave us a brace of Derby winners in her sons Mundig (1858) and Cotherstone (1868), then added to this in her nineteenth year by a daughter which was the dam of West Australian (1863). Showing the same blood, she produced two Derby winners as Penelope, dam of Whalebone (1810) and Whisker (1815); Flyer, dam of Rhamantus (1790) and Archdale (1796); Stratford, dam of Arcturion (1798) and Paris (1803); Arcturion, dam of Ditto (1803) and Pan (1808); Morganette, dam of Galtee More (1807) and Ard Patrick (1902); and his Majesty's Peril, dam of Perambur (1866) and Diamond Jubilee (1900). Nor should the claims of that remarkable mare Princess of Wales be forgotten, for did she not breed in five consecutive years five own brothers and sisters, all winners—Albert Victor, Louise Victoria, Victoria Alexandra, George Frederick and Maud Victoria.

Above I have mentioned that the '90s was a remarkable period for wonderful mares. This period also showed up some defeat to the world-class mares that ever jumped a fence. Although the Grand National was first run in 1839, up to the time when the '90s came in only one mare had won the Blue Riband of the chase, namely Miss Mowbray in 1852. Then, however, the mare won four Grand Nationals out of a possible five. In 1890 she started the season, then came Jealousy (1861), followed after a lapse by Emblem (1863) and Emblematic (1864). Strangely the two latter famous mares, which belonged to Lord Coventry, were own sisters, both were ridden by G. Stevens, and second place in both races fell to Arbury.

Pennsylvania Overcomes Fordham. Pennsylvania's basketball team won from Fordham at Y. M. H. A. hall last night by a score of 32 to 17. It was anybody's game in the first half, which closed with Pennsylvania in the lead by two points. McNichols' shot in the second half, which was a clever shooting of fouls, sent Pennsylvania far ahead, and though Mahoney and Fitzpatrick scored several times they were unable to get near the Quaker's score. The preliminary game Fordham Prep defeated Light School of Commerce by a score of 32 to 21.

ARMY EXCELS WITH FOILS

WINS JUNIOR TROPHY IN FENCING COMPETITION.

West Pointers Best in Contest for Teams of Three Men Each—Outpoint New York Turnverein in Final Round in Brooklyn—Results of Various Bouts.

The fencing team from the West Point Military Academy won the fourth annual competition for the Manrique trophy for junior teams of three men each at the Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, last night. The Carnegie Hall Fencers Club, the Bedford Y. M. C. A., the New York Turnverein, the Springfield Training School, Yale University and the New York Fencers Club also were represented. The New York Turnverein met the cadets in the final round, and each team has one on its list of trophies. The winner became the permanent possessor of the cup. West Point won by five points to one.

In the three preliminary rounds the New York Turnverein defeated the Springfield Training School, Carnegie Hall the Bedford Y. M. C. A. and West Point beat Yale, all by scores of five bouts to none. The best bouts were those between West Point and Yale, and most of the attention was centered upon these two teams. Both Sears and Scholberg of West Point are left-handed. Scholberg defeated Smith, the captain of the Yale trio, and Sears beat Holt and Ross of Yale. Sears' work was brilliant. His point was graceful, and he was quick on his feet and time after time he touched his opponent's jacket more than once within a period of a few seconds.

The Manrique trophy takes its name from that of its donor, Ricardo Manrique, who died in 1898. It was presented to the academy for under the same conditions as those of the present trophy, but becomes the permanent possession of any team.

The entries were as follows:

Carnegie Hall Fencers Club—C. B. Miller, S. Pitt, M. C. A. A. O. Bessner, Dr. Cochran, P. S. Shaw.

Springfield Training School—E. A. Rutk, D. C. North, D. J. Van Bommel.

West Point—Sears, Scholberg, O. Scholberg, Yale—H. Smith, Z. C. Ross, H. C. Holt.

New York Fencers Club—L. W. Curran, R. J. Meylan and S. Shaw.

The summaries:

First Round—Carnegie Hall Fencers Club vs. Bedford Y. M. C. A., 5 bouts to 0.

Second Round—Springfield Training School vs. New York Turnverein, 5 bouts to 0.

Third Round—Yale vs. West Point, 5 bouts to 0.

Fourth Round—Carnegie Hall Fencers Club vs. New York Turnverein, 5 bouts to 0.

Fifth Round—Carnegie Hall Fencers Club vs. New York Turnverein, 5 bouts to 0.

Sixth Round—Carnegie Hall Fencers Club vs. New York Turnverein, 5 bouts to 0.

Seventh Round—Carnegie Hall Fencers Club vs. New York Turnverein, 5 bouts to 0.

Eighth Round—Carnegie Hall Fencers Club vs. New York Turnverein, 5 bouts to 0.

Ninth Round—Carnegie Hall Fencers Club vs. New York Turnverein, 5 bouts to 0.

Tenth Round—Carnegie Hall Fencers Club vs. New York Turnverein, 5 bouts to 0.

Eleventh Round—Carnegie Hall Fencers Club vs. New York Turnverein, 5 bouts to 0.

Twelfth Round—Carnegie Hall Fencers Club vs. New York Turnverein, 5 bouts to 0.

Thirteenth Round—Carnegie Hall Fencers Club vs. New York Turnverein, 5 bouts to 0.

Fourteenth Round—Carnegie Hall Fencers Club vs. New York Turnverein, 5 bouts to 0.

Fifteenth Round—Carnegie Hall Fencers Club vs. New York Turnverein, 5 bouts to 0.

Sixteenth Round—Carnegie Hall Fencers Club vs. New York Turnverein, 5 bouts to 0.

Seventeenth Round—Carnegie Hall Fencers Club vs. New York Turnverein, 5 bouts to 0.

Eighteenth Round—Carnegie Hall Fencers Club vs. New York Turnverein, 5 bouts to 0.

Nineteenth Round—Carnegie Hall Fencers Club vs. New York Turnverein, 5 bouts to 0.

Twentieth Round—Carnegie Hall Fencers Club vs. New York Turnverein, 5 bouts to 0.

Twenty-first Round—Carnegie Hall Fencers Club vs. New York Turnverein, 5 bouts to 0.

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Twenty-fifth Round—Carnegie Hall Fencers Club vs. New York Turnverein, 5 bouts to 0.

Twenty-sixth Round—Carnegie Hall Fencers Club vs. New York Turnverein, 5 bouts to 0.

Twenty-seventh Round—Carnegie Hall Fencers Club vs. New York Turnverein, 5 bouts to 0.

Twenty-eighth Round—Carnegie Hall Fencers Club vs. New York Turnverein, 5 bouts to 0.

Twenty-ninth Round—Carnegie Hall Fencers Club vs. New York Turnverein, 5 bouts to 0.

Thirtieth Round—Carnegie Hall Fencers Club vs. New York Turnverein, 5 bouts to 0.

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Thirty-ninth Round—Carnegie Hall Fencers Club vs. New York Turnverein, 5 bouts to 0.

Fortieth Round—Carnegie Hall Fencers Club vs. New York Turnverein, 5 bouts to 0.

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Ninety-ninth Round—Carnegie Hall Fencers Club vs. New York Turnverein, 5 bouts to 0.

Hundredth Round—Carnegie Hall Fencers Club vs. New York Turnverein, 5 bouts to 0.

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